REGISTERED No: 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8813.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will dispatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 31st May 1877.

The PATNA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd May and on THURSDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SIR JAMES LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 110 H.P., Commander Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place whereinducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked forthnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R Henderson, on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

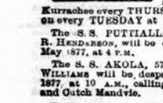
The S. S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Gutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th of *each month*, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Including Wines & Stool

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
RUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA,

2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.

THE fine S.S. EUROPEAN
2,676 Tons Register, Chas. A. Sirthorpe, Commander, has excellent accommodation.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 450
Second Class..... ,, 300

Apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL,

TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,

1,696 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... ,, 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Mazagon Dock.

For passage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th May 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
	THIBET	2593	400 J. H. Torbock	14th May.
(c)	SURAT	3141	530 G. C. Burne	21st do.
	KHIVA	2926	460 Gc Lee	28th do.
(c)	VENETIA	2726	450 G. Perrin	1st June.
	GHELONG	1855	250 G. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May 1877, at 3½ P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, (2,589 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	
BANGALORE	2,653	500 Capt G. N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250 Capt R. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE,
Captain George Pearse, 2,150 Tons Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE ..... Rs. 400

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ANTOFAGASTA, ARRIVED from LONDON, are REQUESTED to DE-PATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for our inspection and countersignature.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, chandeliers, lamps, looking glasses, pictures glass, crockery, and plateduare, &c; on Monday, 14th instant, at 11 A.M., Meadows Street, Fort.

(the premises lately vacated by Messrs. S. Rose and)

On FRIDAY, the 11th, and SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at one o'clock P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place (the property of a deceased gentleman), the same comprises, glasses, decanters, oil lamps, large glass sugar jars, handsome dinner set, plated can lesticks, ice pitchers, mugs, spoons, knives and forks, silver and gold spectacles, eye glasses, snuff boxes, cruse frames, chairs, dining tables, chairs, screens, 4 light chandeliers, double a nd single hanging and sconce lamps, several pairs of glope lamps, sofa, conversation, cleopatra, and half-backed couches, chiffoniers, pier, and side tables, marble circular and oblong tables, spare slabs, writing and card tables, drawing room easy and fother chairs, a firstrate correct going 8 day clock by "D and W. Morice," Fenchurch Street, London, a black marble 8 day clock, patent bedstead, a four posts bedstead, camp cots, iron painted child's cradle, dressing and wash hand tables, toilet table and glass wardrobe, presses, chests of draw-rs, camphorwood chests, basket trunks, liquor cases, mahogany medicine chest, sandalwood work and glove boxes, brass weights, pier glasses, pictures, music boxes, oil painting, music pictures, carpets, vases and ornaments, Chinese lanterns, treasury chests, punch bowls, walking sticks, whips, a Chubb's writing box, dispense and sundry miscellaneous articles, &c. &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 9th May 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelain ware, first-class piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," a light English built buggy and hand some bay horse, &c., at Mazagon Police Office.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovemen tioned place, the valuable and hand some household furniture, plate, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. Edginton, Esq., the same comprises rich cu in stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, round waiters, a mahogany case of dessert knives and forks for 12 persons, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood furniture such as round dining table, side board, dining room chairs, whatnots, hanging screens, glass door cupboard, circular, pier and writing tables easy, drawing room, rocking, and lady's low chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, a sweet toned grand square piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," chiffonier, flower vases, Japanese bronze ornaments, hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich brussel's carpet, pictures, a four posts bedstead, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, a iron treasury chest by "Thomas Smith," dispense and cookroom article, copper cooking utensils, &c.

Also

On the same day at 7 A.M. a choice and rare collection of the newest coliadiums, in color and variety Begonias, Marantas, Alloeasias, Dracenas, Ferns, Coiens, and English Hibiscus the property of Dr. Anderson.

At 2 P.M.

1 handsome English built light buggy by Laing and Melvin in excellent condition.

1 handsome bay Arab horse, quiet in harness.

Sets of harness and hunting saddles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of handsome, richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a light canoe shaped open carriage, a serviceable chesnut horse, &c., at No. 2 P. and O. Company's Building, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovemen tioned place, the handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the propert. of Thomas Gallie, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published and the property on view 2 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, mahogany miniature slate billiard table, &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Hindoo Temple.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c the property of the Hon'ble A. Rogers.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE.

The house at Mahableshwar known as "The Mission House" together with its compound and the furniture and other appurtenances belonging to the house.

The house will be sold by auction at the rooms of Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at three o'clock, on MONDAY, the 21st of May, unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private sale.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert or to the undersigned,

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glass wares, a full toned grand piano, a handsome English built open carriage, a fast trotting bay Arab horse, sets of harness, plants, &c., at Tank Road, Parell, behind Government House.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of David Horn, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th May 1877.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle

Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

MR. JOHN BATSON'S
FAREWELL
DRAMATIC RECITALS.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 9TH MAY.

PROGRAMME.

The Advice to the Players ..... Hamlet.
The May Queen (in three parts) ..... Tennyson.

PART I.—MAY MORNING.

PART II.—NEW YEAR'S EVE.

PART III.—THE DEATH BED.

The Prologue to Artemus Ward's Lecture.—Yours Trooly A. W.
Mark Antony's Oration ..... Julius Cæsar.
The Confession ..... Basham.
Also Belle (by desire) ..... E. A. Poe.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

The Song of the Shirt ..... Hood.
Reading .. { From Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lecture—Mr. Caudle has become a Billiard-player ..... } Douglas Jerrold.
The Churchyard Scene ..... Hamlet.
Shemus O'Brien ..... J. F. Fanu.
Charge of the Light Brigade (by request) ..... Tennyson.

A Plan may be seen at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where places may be secured and Tickets obtained.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Stalls ..... Rs. 2
The Gallery and Pit will be closed.

Doors will open at 8-30.

The Recitals will commence at 9 sharp and Mr. Batson will esteem it as a favour if those who intend honouring him with their presence will be in their seats by that hour.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

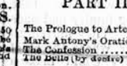
VICTORIA GARDENS,
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
Begs to announce that she will give by the kind permission of
J. H. GRANT, Esq., C. S.,
Municipal Commissioner,
A GRAND AL FRESCO CONCERT
AT THE ABOVE GARDENS ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12,
When she will be kindly assisted by Gentlemen Amateur.
The Entertainment will consist of a
GRAND CONCERT,
And for the first time in Bombay,
A SPELLING BEE.
Two entertainments A-LA-CHRISTY MINSTRELS
BY THE
INDIAN LILIES.
(GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.)
A FULL BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE:
the whole to conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
THE GARDENS WILL BE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED WITH THOUSANDS OF LIGHTS.
The Promenade will commence at 8 o'clock; the Concert at 9, and the whole entertainment to conclude at eleven precisely.

Reserved Seats, Including Admission	Rs. 3
Unreserved do. do.	,, 2
Admission	,, 1

TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co.'s.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES ORGENOA.



THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain Bland, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by
S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. ,, Naples	,, 550
Do. Naples	,, 470
Do. Genoa	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of 25 Boxes CLAY TOBACCO PIPES per Ship EAST LOTHIAN from GLASGOW, shipped by H. B. SLEEMAN, Esquire are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE, otherwise the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Now Ready.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Bellow's French and English, and English and French Pocket Dictionary of the French Language. 2nd Edn. 1877	6 12
Russell's work on H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' Tour in India. Illustrated	26 4
Far from the Madding Crowd; by T. Hardy. Illustrated	4 12
The Mythology of Greece and Rome; by C. A. Gr. H. Bianchi.	2 4
The Cradle of the Blue Nile, a Visit to the Court of King John of Ethiopia; by E. A. De Cosson, 2 vols. Illustrated	13 4
Mackenzie's Royal Masonic Cyclopedia of History, Rites, Symbolism, and Biography	13 4
The Eastern Question, its Facts and Fallacies; by M. MacColl	8 12
Transactions of the second Session of the International Congress of Orientalists; by R. K. Douglas	13 4
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects, 3rd Edn. 1877	7 8
Household Organization; by Mrs. Caddy	2 8
Nichol's Theoretical and Practical Bridge-Maker	5 4
A Trip to Cashmere and Ladak; by Cowley Lambert	4 12
Simmond's Annual Products, their Preparation, Commercial Uses and Value	4 12
The Devil's Chain; by E. Jenkins	1 12
Lombard Street, a Description of the Money Market; by W. Bagehot	4 12
Macaulay's Lord Clive. Edited and Annotated by H. C. Bowen	1 12
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry; Vol. 1, Physical and Inorganic Chemistry	9 8
Italy from the Alps to Mount Etna; translated by E. Trollope and Edited by Adolphus Trollope, handsomely bound and Illustrated	29 8
The History of the Rifle Brigade, formerly the 95th; by Sir W. H. Cope, with Map	16 0
Tennyson's Harold, a Drama	3 12
Natural Philosophy for Beginners; by L. Todhunter	2 4
Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay; by his Nephew G. O. Trevelyan, 2nd Edn. 2 Vols.	22 0
Guizot's History of England; translated by M. Thomas, Vol. I.	15 0
Lockwood's Builders and Contractor's PriceBook, 1877	2 4
The Country of Beloochistan, its Geography, Topography, Ethnology, and History; by A. W. Hughes. Illustrated, Collett on Law of Torts. New Edn. 1877	7 8
History of the Bengal Artillery; by Major F. W. Stubbs, 2 Vols. with Maps and Illustrations	7 0
Nichols's Ancient Life-History of the Earth	20 0
Elliott's History of India, Vol. 7, The Mahomedan Period.	6 12
Elements of Field Artillery, designed for the use of Infantry, and Cavalry Officers; by Capt. H. Knollys	13 4
The Practical Gold-Worker; by G. E. Gee	4 12
Handbook of Hygiene and Sanitary Science; by Dr. G. Wilson, 3rd Edn.	4 12
Life of Sir W. Fairbairn; by W. Pole	6 12
Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England; by A. Runnier, Illustrated	10 0
The Influence of Fire-arms upon Tactics from the German; by Captain E. Hamilton	13 4
Our Trip to Burmah, with Notes on that Country; by Surgeon-General C. A. Gordon	4 12
Men of Mark, a Gallery of Contemporary Portraits of Men in the Senate, the Church, in Science, Literature, Art, &c., &c. Vol. 1 handsomely bound in Russia	13 4
Bezonjee Rutonjee Kotewal	25 0
Bossey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Books, 4 Vols.	8 0
Clarke's Manual of Mechanical Engineers	10 0
Wilkie Collins's No Name. Cheap Edn.—Woman in White, Queen of Hearts, Poor Miss Finch, Dead Secret, Frozen Deep, Basil, each	15 12
	1 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per dos.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0	POTASH WATER	,, 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1 0	LITHIA WATER	,, 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,,	1 0	VICHY WATER	,, 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

Large and choice Stock of

Fancy Striped Cotton, and Merino Socks
FOR THE HOT SEASON.

CASH PRICE LIST.

GENTS' BANIANS.

	Rs. A.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six. 14 0
Superfine Saxony	,, 21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, shrinkless	,, 27 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	,, 36 0
Real India Gauze	,, 40 0
Warranted Half Silk	,, 45 0
Shetland Lambswool for Cold Districts	6 0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers	7 8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3 12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	4 12
Fine Summer Merino	7 8
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Bathing Seats	7 8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travelling	6 8
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	2 0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS.

Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs. A.
Fine Brown Cotton ..... Doz.	9 8
Super ,,	13 8
Fine Fancy Colours ,,	15 0
Extra Super ,,	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes ,,	19 0
Best Lisle Thread ,,	28 0
Real Balbriggan ,,	30 0

KNICKBOCKERS.

For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino ..... per pair.	5 8
Stout Knit ..... ,,	5 8
Stout Kn.t Socks ..... ,,	3 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures ..... Doz.	15 8
Drab or Fawn ..... ,,	18 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns ..... ,,	18 8
Super Fine, a Special Article ..... ,,	21 0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic ..... ,,	24 0
Real Scotch Lambswool ..... ,,	25 0

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks ..... per pair	7 8
Black Silk Hose ..... ,,	13 6
White Silk Socks ..... ,,	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	13 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors ..... ,,	18 0
Best Striped Cambric ..... ,,	6 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric ..... Six.	16 8
Oxford Cloth ..... each	5 0
Wove Flannel ..... each	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0
Wove Flannel	17 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	29 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlin Wool	10 0
Extra Super	11 0

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co. BOMBAY.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON.
IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOUR SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

EXTRA GLACÉ COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON,
In SKEINS or on REELS.

For superior strength and excellent quality. Unsurpassed in Quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

NEW HATS AND HELMETS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Opened out a Special Shipment of the above in all the Leading Shapes.

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

FELT HAT.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

	Rs.	a.
The "Cantab," Stiff Black Felt, Round Crown	9	8
The "Polo," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, very narrow Brim	9	8
The "Derby," do. do.	9	8
The "Edinburgh," Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Black Stiff Felt, High flat Crown	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Drab do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Light Brown do. do.	9	8
The "Ellesmere," Dark Brown do. do.	9	8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 8TH MAY 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday declined from 93⅞ to 93, and French Rentes from 102½ to 102⅜, owing doubtless to the publication of the reply of the English Government to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular, in conjunction with the warlike preparations which we heard of on Sunday. Last night's debate in the House of Commons may produce a better feeling, but the critical position of affairs is undoubted, and it is impossible to say what complications may at any moment arise.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed flat, sales only 8,000 bales. Prices as quoted by Reuter show no change; but, in a state of depression such as now exists, the official quotations do not afford an exact test of value. From the tenor of private telegrams, there can be no doubt that arrivals are easier, and as showing the actual state of the market for spot Cotton, it is reported that Good Comrawuttee is offering at 5d. per lb. without finding buyers.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote a fall of ¼ cent. in ready Mid. Uplands and 3-16, cent. in August shipments, the respective quotations being 10¾ cents. and 11¼ cents. per lb. The receipts of cotton at the U. S. Ports to date are as follows: —

	1877.	1876.	1875.
	This week	Last week.	
Two day's Receipts.	5,000	4,000 6,800	5,000
Three days' ,, ...	7,000	5,000 11,400	7,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,332,000	... 3,954,100	3,324,000

The London General Produce Market, yesterday were without change of any kind.

No further withdrawals from the Bank of England are reported, and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills in the open market is still quoted at ½ per cent. over the Bank minimum.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 54½d. per oz., which is confirmed by private advice.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet in the extreme, few private bills having been offered, while the demand for remittance is equally limited. The Banks, however, have shown additional disinclination to buy, and have been more willing sellers at an advance of 1-16d. in Banks Bills and ⅛d. in private paper, and the market must, therefore, be called firm, although, with the exception of the uneasiness respecting political matters to which we alluded yesterday, there is nothing to warrant higher rates. On the contrary, money is easy and export business looks like falling off very rapidly. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	Rs. 8 15-16d. per Rupee
,, 6 months' sight	...	Rs. 9 5-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	Rs. 9 3/4 ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	...	Rs. 9 7-16d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business. We still quote demand at ⅛ per cent. premium and 60 days' sight at 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues depressed, buyers having quite withdrawn for the time being, and under the circumstances it is impossible to give reliable quotations.

The SHARE MARKET is excessively quiet; only a most limited business has been done; and values in most instances are nominally unchanged. National Bank Shares are Re. 1 lower; Colaba Spinning and Weaving and Fleming are Rs. 5 lower; Bombay Burmah Trading Company Rs. 10 per share higher.

COTTON has been dull with a further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. On the Green this morning we did not hear of a single transaction of any importance, but some purchases of full pressed cotton have been made from up-country agents, mostly to cover freight engagements. The receipts yesterday were 7,054 bales, making 17,516 bales for the four days, which gives promise of but a small total for the week. We quote:—

Good Omras.	Ready.....	Rs. 176	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	172	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	168	,, ,,
Good Dholleras all May	,, ...	178	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	172	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	169	,, ,,

LINSEED is quiet at Rs. 6-7 per cwt., both for ready and forward delivery.

WHEAT is firm and in active demand, supplies being still very limited. For White Pessy Rs. 38 to Rs. 38½ has been paid and for Red Rs. 34½ per candy.

FREIGHTS continue very dull, the supply of tonnage being in excess of present requirements. For Liverpool by steamer £1-17-6 for Wheat and £2 for Cotton are the quotations, while iron sailing ships remain at £2-1-3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS remain perfectly stagnant. Supplies are rapidly accumulating in the bazaar, and dealers would willingly accept reduced rates to effect clearances, but buyers decline to do business on almost any terms.

COALS are quiet at yesterday's quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	685
ational Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	3 do.	106 xd
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218· 3· 0	5 p. c.	272	
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13 9 14 0	do.	26	
Ditto	..	£20	65· 7· 3	do.	72	
Ditto	..	£20	21 13 1	do.	32	
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,09 0	do.	1,160	
Do. New Shares.	..	£13	10 0 5 15	do.	240	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,065	
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.a.	1,100	
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.a.	2,325	xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	80	
Bhawanigur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.a.	1,625	
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,140	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270	
Broach Mills	1,200	120	all	10 p.a*	135	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	880	
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	980	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	700	
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	50 p.a*	1,060	
Fleming S. and W. Co....	1,500	1,250	all	60 p.a*	1,125	
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,260	
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	40 p.a.	1,135	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915	
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,160	xd.
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.a*	1,160	
K. Mucoujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	975	xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	950	
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,330	
Manchester & Bombay. S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	45	..	45	
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	410	
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	100p.a*	1,340	xd.
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,350	
Muzagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	..	..	..	360	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	960	
Nagpur S. and W. Co...	600	1,000	all	..	915	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	370	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.a*	820	
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175	
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990	
Sonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	950	
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	260	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	675	

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200	
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	885	
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.a.	410	
Bollary	175	1,000	all	60	710	
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	435	
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	42 do	220	
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	85	
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	80 do	675	
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	all	170 do	500	
Dhollera P. and G. Co...	500	300	all	15 do	225	
ast India Press Co....	353	1,000	all	100 do	825	
Fort Press Co.....	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,250	xd.
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	35 do	325	
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	320	
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450	
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	410	
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	450	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600	nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½ p.s.	1,850	
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85	
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	725	
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	800	800	300	35 p. s.	255	
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	300	100	7½ p. ct	70	
Merchants' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25	
Treacher and Co.	1,950	500	all	p. ct	480	
Vingas, Patent Slip Co..	3,000	250	all	6 p.	83	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	940	
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,800	150	all	..	190	
Mazgon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	610	
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	200	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CASTLEMAIN, 1,361 tons, Captain R. Williams, will sail to-day for Leith, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP ARVONIA, 1,266 tons, Captain T. Morgan, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

MESSRS R. RUBITTINO Co's *s. s.* INDIA, 928 tons, Captain D. Gulseppe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa April 17th), via the Suez Canal, in ballast.

THE A. H. LLOYDS SATURNO, 1,355 tons, Captain A. Leva, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE *s. s.* OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goost and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Carkey and eighty-six deck passengers.

THE SHIP HELEN SCOTT, 1,117 tons, Captain J. Goldsworthy, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (November 21th), with a cargo of 1,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE HALL LINE *s. s.* BEAUMONT HALL, 1,347 tons, Captain W. Brand, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Liverpool (April 10th), via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—

From Liverpool.—Major T. B. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Paul, Mr. G. Gadow, Mr. Warrant, Miss Smith, Captain M. J. Macarting, Mr. and Mrs. Bean, Mr. Remington, Lieut.-Col. Franks, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Breatherugton, Mr. Tait, and Dr. Mackestich.

She brought the following cargo:—1,087 packages piece goods, 287 bales twist, 15 cases cheese, 611 kegs nails, 8 cases umbrellas, 20 casks fire clay, 5 rolls lead, 1,729 plates spelter, 2,231 bundles iron hoops, 25 anchors, 50 barrels green copperas, 100 cases soap, 227 plates iron 4,506, bundles and 5,277 bars iron, 7 packages wine, 150 casks sulphur, and may other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Brank Some Hall(s)	Brand	Liverpool, Apr 10
	Hellen Scott	Goldsworthy..	Liverpool, Nov 24.
8	India(s)	Guiseppe	Genoa, Apr 17.
	Oorun (s)	Baker.....	Mandvie, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
8	Vingoria (s).....	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Madura (s)	Morby	Calcutta.
	Saturno (s)	Leva	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Castlemain, Williams, to Leith.
Ship Arvonia, Morgan, to Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Teheran, to China, &c,
Steamer Puttialla, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir J. Lawrence, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer India, to Genoa &c.
Steamer Branksome Hall, to Liverpool.
Ship Ellen Bates, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
5	Lansdowne	.....	Coconada.
	Trafalgar (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Indus (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
5	Bristow.....	.....	Diamound Islands.
	D. of Lancaster(s)..	.....	London.
	Flamingo (s)	.....	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 5th May, 10-55.

Mail Steamer Geelong, from China arrived.

S. S. Dorunda—This vessel of the British India Four weekly service left Calcutta on the 2nd instant. She is expected in Madras this morning, and will leave again for London this egening.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—500 bundles sheet iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 6 packages hardware, Bhima Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thibet s—31 packages eaude cologne, Clason and Co; 2 cases toys, Esmail Abdool Raman; 10 packages pale ale, 35 cases hock, and 15 cases Burgundy, Treecher and Co; 4 casks green color, Jewabhoy Hepticola; 7 cases oilmanstore 1 case banned 1 case candle, &c, Forbes and Co; 50 cases yellow-metal sheathing, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Teheran s—3 cases gold thread, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

Europa s—2 packages hardware, Dyebally Dawoodjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Naples s—4 cases brandy, Geo Gabagaes.

Australia s—142 cases brandy, Benn, Ashiepy and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Batavia s—25 cases brandy, Sorabjee Edu jee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunnottar Castle—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

Prince Fredrick—4,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Moollanchund Manechund.

Rajpoot—98 bales cotton, Vurruthoun Tockersee; 65 bales cotton, Moolchund Moteechund.

European s—13 bales wool, Nursee Khutsow; 10 bales hemp and 25 bales cotton, Curmondas Nensee; 125 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Victoria Cross—76 bales cotton, Govindjee Deonarsee and Co; 19 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 550 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

Pembroke s—3,600 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, Goolamhooseen Currimbhoy; 40 bales wool, Hurromull Chellaram; 65 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 22 bales hides, Joseph Soares; 300 bales cotton, Ralli, Brothers; 41 cwts myrabollams, Gunesh Ramdass; 400 cwts wheat and 1,200 cwts linseed, Hurridass Gangjee.

Ellen Bates—1,000 cwts bones, Framjee Hormusjee.

Manapore s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed J C Bushby and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

Branksome Hall s—2,000½ cwts linseed, Knopp and Co.

Thanksina Maclellan, 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

County of Southerland s—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Lumley Castle s—400½ cwts linseed and 400½ cwts rape seed, 2 bales skins and 10 bales hides, Mahomed Assud; 13 bales hides, Sullaman Hassum; 335 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purushum; 13 bales hides, Allarukhiabhoy Sajon; 1,000½ cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Peter Denny—100 bales cotton, Nusserwanj e Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Argyleshire—3,712½ cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co.

Zohrah—700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettor s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 140 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Saturno s—12 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Thibet s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 5 bales hides, Allarukhiabhoy Sazun

FOR ANCONA.

Thibet s—10 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Thibet s—5 bales hides, Allarukhiabhoy Sazun; 7 bales hides, Hasumbhoormomee.

India s—2,450 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Carrie Clark—100 bales hemp, Vinay and Co; 53 bales hemp; Tyebjee and Co.

William Douglas—1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—250 bales cotton, Tarrachund Manuckchund; 25 bales twist, E L Moojchund; 50 bales twist, David Sasoon and Co; 10 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 50 bales twist, Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Doongursee Ganjee; 50 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 75 bales twist, Hajee Noormahomed; 25 cases sharkfins 10 cases fishmaws and 108 cwts sandalwood, Goolamhoosein Jaumomed; 10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 56 bales cotton, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1696 County of Sutherland (s), Wallace—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1070 Lumley Castle (s), Browne—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1347 Brankeene Hall (s), Brand, W and A Graham and Co.
1774 European (s), Bibthorpe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
923 Lord (s), Giuseppe, G Grondone.
1395 Maugrove (s), Pearce—Ewart Latham and Co.
1596 Pembroke (s), James—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1003 Newark, Boyd—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1499 Prince Frederick, Clague, Wallace & Co.
921 Fife Inst, Anderson—The Captain.
1788 Thomasina MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1234 Algonquin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1326 Carrie Clark, Shaw—Vinay & Co.
1062 City of Boston, Crosby—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1560 General Damville, Stanton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1026 Lady Lyegar, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1139 Marathan, Jones—Geo Lockhart & Co.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

991 Borrowdale (s), Davies—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
2848 Boutb, Williams.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

998 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1198 Cartvale, Hogg—W. and A. Graham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

996 County of Forfar—Stewart—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

592 Cyrene, Turnbul—W. Nicol & Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Wallace Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

831 Andes, Cockrell—Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HULL.

977 Euxine (s), White—Ralli Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

708 Argylshire, Laird—N Manockjee & Co.
1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
1160 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
422 Zohrah, Bolstroff—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

991 Alnwick Castle (s), Freeman—Ralli, Brothers.
1181 Robania (s), Jones—Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEITH.

1361 Castlemaine, Williame—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

293 Arabia, Loysean.
104 Concordia, Closter.
233 Siracco, McBain.

FOR TRIESTE.

1320 Ettore (s), Lazzarich—A Lloyds & Co.
1351 Memfi (s), Dendich—A. Lloyds and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

1671 Teheran (s), Johnson—Mails, 14th May.

FOR VENICE.

2,602 Kliva (s), Lee—Mails, 28th May.
1677 Thibet (s), Torbeck—Mails, 14th May.

FOR BUSSORAH.

905 Black Watch (s), Lore—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

1271 St. Olaf (s), Peterson—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
978 Ariadne, Hilton—W Nicol & Co.
1061 Aug: (s), Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
785 Barbary (s), Baskfill—W. and A. Graham and Co.
931 Borrowdale (s), Davies.
1020 Carnegie, Smith—N. Manockjee & Co,
1-19 Davonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1255 Dominion, Jones—The Captain.
1380 East Lothian, Hamilton.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
139 Hercules (s), Allen.
1117 Helenscott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1358 Morington, Roberts—Owen and Okell.
1119 Olivia (s), Jones—P. and O. Co.
1067 Presnity (s), Armstrong—McCulloch, Beyts and Co.
1242 South Minster, McFee—The Captain.
660 Sarah Scott, Estall.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
233 Siracco, McBain.
Sullamutty, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Huch Rose (s), 3, Downine.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere. Guthri.
224 Serverdih (s), Vansr.
464 Teazer, Wodehouse.
2308 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 7.

Forster, Major, Bengal H M's 1-5th Fusiliers, from leave, from England
Franks, Lieut Col, Bengal Genl Duty, from furlough, from England
Macartney, Capt, Bombay R E, from furlough, from England.
Ranking, Capt, Madras 34th Regt L I, on leave, from Mangalore.
Wace, Capt, Bombay R A, from leave, from Matheran.
Mackertich, Surg Major, Bengal 5th P Infantry, from furlough, from England.

MAY 8.

Spooner, Vet Surgn, Bombay R A, on duty, from Ahmednuggar

DEPARTURES.—MAY 7.

Collen, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Thorpe, Dy Surgn Genl, Bengal M D, on furlough, to England.

MAY 8.

McCausland, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Matheran.
Forster, Major, Bengal H M's 1 5th Fusiliers, on duty, to Allahabad.
Franks, Lieut Col, Bengal Genl Duty, from furlough, to Allahabad.
Wace, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 5.)

Col A Cadell, R E, Chief Engr and Secy to Acent, Govr Genl for Central India, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Lieut M Laugharne, R E, Asst Engr, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

Capt G D A Jackson, Asst Engr, is transferred from Moultan to Dalhousie Division, Military Works.

Mr J M Luff, Ex Engr, is transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Indus Valley Railway.

The under-mentioned Officers are posted to the Indus Valley Railway:—Mr J F Duncan, Mr T E Haddon, Mr E Leycester, Mr F Lang, and Mr R Sivewright.

Lieut W V Constable, R E, is granted three months' special leave for the purpose of studying native language.

Mr P J Bruff, Ex Engr, is granted three months' privilege leave from 20th May.

Mr S W Vardon, Store keeper, 2nd grade, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st June.

Capt W M Campbell, R E, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 30th of June.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, May 3.)

The Rev A L Mitchell, Chaplain of Fattehgarh, is appointed Resident Clergyman of Kashmir for the season of 1877

Capt G G Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Jhelum.

The "P G Gazette" Notification dated 6th Sept 1876, confirming Surgn H Whitwell in the Civil Surgeoncy of Amritsar, is cancelled.

Mr C Boulnois, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, has obtained six months' furlough.

The Rev J B Brunesson, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Umballa.

Mr W H Rattigan, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Govt Advocate, Punjab, vice Mr. H. M. Plowden, appointed to officiate as Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.

Hony Lieut P Grice, Asst Engr, is allowed furlough in India on medical certificate for two years, on furlough pay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, May 7th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·759
Temperature of the Air.....	84·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·3
Dew Point	73·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·688
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	88·6
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	79·2
General Direction of the wind .....WNW, NW, W, WSW, W, NWW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	195

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Latest hour for Posting

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-55 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S.M. Country.	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I.P. Railway as far as Poona, Urun and Panwel.....	5-30 A.M.	Do.	(5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HELPMEET.—Take courage in the example of Harriet Martineau, who expressed her satisfaction in having passed her life in a state of single blessedness.

MADHOWRAO NOROJEE.—Your defence, if published by us, would be unintelligible to our readers, as the previous correspondence appeared only in our contemporary's columns. It appears hard that you should not be allowed to justify your report.

FANNY writes:—"A writer in a newspapar stated that in the following verse *every* letter in the alphabet can be found but the letter *c*. I have placed *very* instead of *most* (which was in the original) to make up for the missing *c*:—

A jovial swain may rack his brain,
And tax his fancy's might;
To quiz in vain, for 'tis *very* plain,
That what I say is right."

But the 'poet' may object to "Fanny's" violation of his metre.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

TO meet the wishes of a large body of constituents, P. VUCCINO & Co. will OPEN, on the 1st May, a SUBSCRIPTION LIST, Subscribers to which will secure ONE DOZEN PHOTOGRAPHS at the following reduced rates, payable in advance:—

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 10
Cabinets	,, 18

Suitable arrangements for sittings made at the time of Registration.

N. B.—The Subscription List will close positively on 15th May.

April 26, 1877.

No. I.

For Sale.

COLOURED MAP
OF
THE SEAT OF WAR.
(TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.)

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

No. II.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TURKEY IN ASIA.

ON Wednesday next we shall have ready for issue copies of a large Map of the seat of War in Turkey in Asia, which will be obtainable from this office at the following rates:—

To Subscribers to this Journal ..	Re. 0 4 0
To Non-subscribers	,, 1 0 0

The Map is compiled from the latest and most authentic sources, and shows the forts, the roads, the rivers, and the names of the principal places. The Map is lithographed on good paper so that it may be kept as a guide to the operations of the present campaign.

Subscribers who wish to have copies of the Map delivered with their papers should send four annas in cash or stamps.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 3, 1877.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...	Rs. 12 (Indian postage free.)
Single Copy	Annas 4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WYER—May 5th, at Moorabad, N. W. P., the wife of T. R. Wyer, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GIBSON—April 26th, at Shigaon, Dharwar District, of cholera, Mr. E. Gibson, Assistant Engineer, Bengal Irrigation, on special famine duty.

MODY—May 8th, at

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

AFGHAN NEWS.

LAHORE, MAY 8.

The new levies at Cabul, amounting to sixty thousand, are said, by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to be now sufficiently drilled to enable them to join the ranks. They will take garrison duty, relieving the older troops for the field. Orders have been issued to the Commander-in-Chief to detach General Gulam Hyder Khan with five regiments of infantry and four of cavalry to reinforce the Governor of Candahar, and a picked force to that extent, after having been reviewed by the Ameer, and told that they were destined for the conquest of Beluchistan, have marched for Candahar. The Ameer is said to be averse to a Russian alliance, speaking of their faithlessness in durbar, and appears inclined to renew his friendship with the British.

*** It will be observed that the last sentence of this telegram is really a contradiction of the sentence immediately preceding it. If the Ameer is inclined to renew his friendship with the British, it is very unlikely that he can have despatched an army to conquer Beluchistan. —ED. *B. G.*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEBATE ON MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone unexpectedly withdrew the most obnoxious portion of the resolutions which he had notified his intention of moving. The Marquis of Hartington accepted the remainder, and a debate ensued, during which Mr. Gladstone vigorously attacked the policy of the Government. Sir H. D. Wolff moved an amendment, proposing the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions. Mr. Cross declared that Russia was answerable for the rupture in the European concert, and that if the Emperor of Russia adhered to his promise not to attack Constantinople no question as to English interests could arise.

The House approved of an adjournment of the debate till Tuesday.

THE FIGHTING AT KARS.

Conflicting accounts continue to be received of the fighting before Kars.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has arrived at Moscow.

EXCITEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons last night, a scene of indescribable tumult and confusion ensued on Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal of a portion of his resolutions.

The speech made by Mr. Cross is generally praised. In it he expressed abhorrence at Turkish misrule and clearly defined England's Eastern policy, which, he said, was to protect the Suez Canal and guard Egypt, and not permit any interference with the freedom of the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, not merely for the sake of England alone, but for the sake of Europe and mankind in general.

THE METZ CATHEDRAL ON FIRE.

BERLIN, MAY 7.

During the visit of the Emperor of Germany to Metz the Cathedral there was partially destroyed by fire.

ACTIVITY OF THE TURKISH IRONCLADS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 8.

Several Turkish ironclads are bombarding the Russian positions on the Danube.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 7.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 9th ultimo. were delivered in London to-day,

LONDON, MAY 7, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat.
Surats flat.
The London Cotton Market has been flat.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
3 per cent. Consols for account..... 93
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 102$
Bar Silver..... 54 ⅛
Arrival—Mirzapore.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 8, 8-39 A. M.

Mail steamer Bangalore from Australia arrived.
Mail steamer Indus from Calcutta arrived.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

We publish to-day our Map of the Seat of War in Turkey in Asia. The Map shows the whole basin of the Black Sea, the Russian province of Transcaucasia, and the greater portion of Turkey in Asia, including Armenia, Asia Minor, Kurdistan, and Mesopotamia as far south as Mosul on the Tigris, about 200 miles north of Bagdad. Other maps will be issued from this office as the war extends, and will be sold at cost price to subscribers to the *Gazette*.

By a vexatious misprint, one of the Russian columns of invasion was described in our yesterday's leading article as having marched from "Erzeroum" to Bayazid. It should have been, of course, from "Erivan."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE will leave Bombay for Kurrachee to-morrow afternoon in the British India's steamer Putthalka. His Excellency is going, we believe, as much for the sake of the "blow" as for anything else. After his hard work in the famine districts, probably His Excellency needs a change. He will be accompanied by Colonel Merriman, Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Department, and Acting Chief Engineer of Irrigation. Sir Richard returns to Bombay on the 21st inst. in the British India steamer Pachumba.

WE hear that Captain Kellock, who is now on his way round here from Singapore with Captain Black, the P. and O. Company's Chief Inspector, will only stay at present for a short time in Bombay, and will not take up his appointment of P. and O. Agent at this port till the end of the year. Mr. Parker will meanwhile remain in charge of the office, as Acting Agent.

A SALUTE of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the departure from the Presidency of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

A MOST defamatory letter appears in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 4th inst., written by its Bombay correspondent, concerning the whole staff of the amsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. If there be but a modicum of truth in the dark and sweeping statements made by the writer, the management and staff of that Hospital stand in immediate need of the most drastic remedies.

THE Bombay Association have petitioned the Viceroy to cause railway companies to print their fares on the tickets they issued, so that passengers may know they are not being cheated, and to give a passenger back the price of his ticket if they cannot give him accommodation in the train he wants to go by. The same Association think that overriding, and travelling in a higher class than the ticket entitles, are frequently done innocently by natives, and they therefore suggest that in all cases of overriding or travelling in a higher class, railway companies be empowered only to exact an extra fare for the distance travelled and not covered by the original ticket. They also wish passengers to be provided with remedies against railway companies if their goods are retained at a booking office, or if a passenger is asked by "some subordinate officer" to remove himself from a seat where he has already taken his seat! The Bombay Association is evidently improving strangely in wisdom!

THE efficacy of prayer is being put to the test in a singular way in Ceylon. One of the journals says:—"The impending controversy between Rev. Vanderwall and Rev. Nicholson has excited great interest throughout the length and breadth of Matara, Ceylon, and special prayers were offered last Sunday by the Presbyterian and Wesleyan congregations for the success of their respective champions." The Wesleyan minister writes:—"It is sixteen years this morning since I landed on this beautiful island, but this is the first time my pen has been used to challenge any remarks, either in your paper or any other, concerning myself; and I do so in this case simply as a matter of duty, without any ill-feeling or resentment in my heart. If your correspondents did not intend to injure me, why should their gossip disturb my peace? And if any wrong was intended, then the writers are freely and fully forgiven by me."

THE managing committee of the Bombay Association have prepared a petition to the Viceroy, praying him to consider that in consequence of recent legislation, subordinate judges have in many courts begun to charge the ordinary *ad valorem* stamps leviable on the institution of suits on applications for filing Panchayat awards—the "consequences of which have been disastrous, and the working of many arbitration courts (or Lawad Courts) has been considerably impeded." They are convinced that the British Government will never try to raise a revenue from people's litigation, and that it was probably from some inadvertence that the specific provision in regard to stamps made in section 327 of Act VIII. of 1859 was abrogated. They therefore pray that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to pass a short act providing that applications for filing Panchayat awards may be received on stamps for making ordinary petitions to the courts to which the applications for filing the awards are made.

A NATIVE correspondent communicates to the *Madras Times* the circumstances of the death of the second Prince of Travancore at Trevandrum, which are as follows:—"I am extremely sorry to inform you of the death of H. H. the 2nd Prince, on Sunday, April 22nd, at Poojapurrah. For about six or seven days previously H. H. was very bad, and all the officials were constantly in attendance there, awaiting the fatal crisis. You know H. H. was lingering for the past two years, and he breathed his last at the hour above mentioned. A company from the Nair Brigade was at once despatched to Poojapurrah, who escorted the remains thence to outside the Fort where the burning took place at the usual Royal Burning Ghaut. All say that H. H. was of a most excellent disposition. H. H. appears to have died of a painful and wasting disease, which he seems to have inherited. The deceased Prince was under twenty-three years of age, and was comparatively young to be attacked by and fall a victim to this formidable disease. If he could have been brought at the first onset to follow the European method of treatment, he might perhaps have weathered the storm, but like too many of even the most educated natives, he put his trust chiefly in native nostrums, superstitious observances, conciliation of Brahmins, distributing alms, &c., thinking, as it would seem, to be cured by a miracle. He was a nephew of H. H. the Maharaja, and next heir-presumptive to the throne after H. H. the 1st Prince, who is brother to H. H. the Maharaja, H. H. the 3rd Prince now steps into the vacant shoes, becoming 2nd Prince. Deceased, like all the royal family, was very saving, and the Maharaja by his death acquires all his accumulated wealth, it is said by custom."

THE *Dundee Advertiser* states that the first quarterly return for the year 1877 of jute imported direct, afloat and loading at Calcutta for Dundee, shows a very serious falling off compared with the same period last year or any previous year since 1871.

A LECTURE was lately delivered in Calcutta by Mr. Surendronath Bannerjee, wherein the suggestion was made that Bengalis should be admitted to the commissioned ranks of the Army. A correspondent of the *Statesman* calls attention to it, and says:—"Fancy the zenana-trained Bengalis wishing to lead British soldiers in the paths of glory which tend to the grave! Why, it was only the other day that I saw a big hulk of a native, a graduate of one of our colleges, attended by two *dashees*, or female servants, on rising from bed, requiring their assistance to enable him to go through his ablutions, and 'accomplish' him for the day's work! Nice training this for the future Bengali hero, the follower of Nanak, the would-be leader of British legions!"

THE institutions of cheap postage and of electric telegraphs must be very questionable blessings to distinguished personages, in a country so domestic and so fond of homely felicitations as Germany. We are assured by the *Times'* correspondent at Berlin, that the Emperor, on the eighteenth anniversary of his birthday, received 1,858 congratulatory telegrams, and nearly 3,000 congratulatory letters—say 4,800 congratulations in all—which, even at the rate of opening and disposing of one per minute, it must have taken just eighty hours merely to peruse, an hour for every year of his life. At this rate the Emperor will have to make felicitation a misdemeanour, or at least to pass a Falk law against the promulgation, without the sanction of the State, of a sentence of congratulation.

A CHAPTER of criminal romance is at present occupying the attention of the Port Saidees. A Syrian Christian at Beyrout married a young wife (of his own persuasion and nationality, but after the marriage the bride detested him so much for some reason or other that she declined to live with him, and, accompanied by her mother, ran away to Mansoorah, in the Egyptian Delta. There both renounced Christianity and became professed Moslem converts, the wife renouncing also her Christian husband. The husband hearing of his wife and her mother being there, left Syria and came to Port Said, where, at his earnest request, a priest of his religion endeavoured, but without success, to induce the erring wife to return to the bosom of her lawful lord. One morning a baker on his rounds came to the door of their house and found both women lying dead in a pool of blood, with surrounding evidences that showed that they had perished at the hands of some assassin.

THE *Englishman* is rather sarcastic about the grammar of Mr. Chiplonkar, the gentleman who criticises, for the benefit of the Bombay Government, the works annually published by natives in this Presidency. It says:—"The Reporter on the Native Press, Bombay, has officially presented the local Government with one of the most remarkable classifications of languages we have yet met with. Speaking of the works published in the Presidency during the year under review, he says: 'These publications may be divided as Oriental and European works, the former comprising by far the greater number of the publications, namely, those written wholly or partly in the Oriental languages, such as the vernacular of India and the sacred languages of the indigenous and naturalized foreign races. The latter class is represented by a comparatively few English, and still fewer Portuguese, and one publication in Latin.' Of which indigenous or naturalized foreign race is English the 'sacred language'? Unless it is the Babu's we are at loss."

THE *Ceylon Observer* has reason to believe that the threatened withdrawal of licenses from the Church Missionaries is not correct. The fact seems to be that some time ago the Bishop heard that the missionaries were raising funds to build a church at Puseallawa. He wrote to Messrs. Cavalier and P. Peter, asking if the report was true, &c. Mr. Cavalier acknowledged that the report was true, and said that it was in contemplation to erect churches in other places too. As his reply was not deemed satisfactory, the Bishop gave him three months' notice to consider what he would do, and intimated that if within that time he did not comply with the Bishop's wishes, he would be dealt with as contumacious. Mr. Cavalier will not of course refrain from building at the voice of any Sanballat, and therefore will no doubt lose his licence. If such be the case, Mr. Cavalier will lose his licence for having joined with others in raising funds for the erection of churches for the use of the converts of the Tamil Cooly Mission which the Bishop is pleased to treat as organised to attempt to create division in the church. How different is the treatment of the faithful gospel missionaries to that of the Romanizers who are insidiously introducing idolatry into the Christian church. It is clear, however, that Mr. Cavalier will not be alone in the loss of his licence.

THE *Pioneer*:—"The Yarkund Envoy, Syud Yakub Khan Toorah, has received a princely gift from the Maharaja of Cashmere. It appears that his father, Syud Ali of Hamadan, before the Sikh rule, possessed a jaghir, in Cashmere, of three villages, yielding about Rs. 21,000 in revenue. These were resumed at the beginning of the Sikh raj. The Syud has long been anxious to get this jaghir re-granted to his family; and each time he has visited India, has pressed the request strongly. At the Delhi Assemblage he was very earnest in expressing his wishes to this effect, and met with a kind response from His Highness, who said he would accede to his request if the British Government desired it. His Highness was informed that the Government of India would look upon the gift as a friendly act on his part to the envoy of an allied neighbouring State. We now hear that the Maharaja has granted the jaghir. Syud Yakub Khan is well known to be a man who thoroughly deserves his good fortune. He is distinguished alike by his ability and by his goodness of heart. His presence with Sir Douglas Forsyth, and the hearty assistance which he rendered, were, as we may all remember, among the most important aids that contributed to the success of that difficult journey to Yarkund. The Syud himself has travelled all through Turkistan and also through Russia. He is now at Constantinople *en route* to England, desirous of seeing a country of which he has heard so much; and his journey will doubtless be all the pleasanter for the good news which will overtake him."

THE *Statesman*:—"A correspondent expresses a hope that Lord Lytton will at once clear his reputation in so far as it has suffered by the treatment extended by his Government to Colonel Malleson and Colonel Macdonald. In the eye of the Indian public there is no doubt that His Excellency's Government stands convicted of flagrant and cruel injustice in both these cases. The grounds of Colonel Malleson's condemnation are not before the public so fully as those on which the Survey officer has been so vilely treated. But in both cases, the great facts which the public know, and on which it rests its opinion, are these:—Two officers of long and valuable service, and known to be of great ability and integrity, have come under the severe displeasure of Government, which in the one case has been expressed in violent terms, and in the other half-concealed and half-revealed in words, but distinct and emphatic in act. The next well-known fact is that both these men, so far from showing any consciousness of wrong-doing, boldly declare to the Indian public and the Government, that they are guiltless of everything but of being faithful public servants, and the one demands a full and explicit publication of the nature of his offences, while the other demands a full investigation into his conduct and motives. The public sees that in the face of these demands the Government is obstinately silent and inexorable, and that two officers, who have both done the State good service, and who have won the public confidence in their integrity, must leave the shores of India in disgrace, and, if not ruined, at least carrying with them all the injury it was in the power of the Government to inflict."

IN noticing Dr. Birdwood's lecture on the Native Press, the *Indian Mirror* supplies the following ingenious explanation of the alleged disloyalty of the vernacular papers:—"The simple fact is this. The Government is often obliged to do things which the people do not understand and do not like. The vernacular newspapers find that their Anglo-Indian contemporaries say what they like against the measures and action of Government, and the boldness of their statements is never published, but on the contrary sometimes creates a profitable sensation and sometimes leads to enquiry and to reform. And prone as the people are to imitation, they imitate this course of conduct, to the anger and disgust of those very Anglo-Indian journalists who originally taught them to be bold enough to criticize their rulers. There is an imaginary glory in using strong and harsh language against men in power, and so long as our freedom is allowed to flow unchecked, we would not give up the luxury. If Indian journalists were really made responsible for their sentiments and language, we doubt how many men, even among European editors, would venture to write in the strain that they now write. Still is every loyal subject at all, nor is it the study of the inflamed literature of the age of Parliamentary opposition and discontent in England, that lies at the bottom of the indiscreet language in the vernacular papers. It is temporary dissatisfaction expressed in the language with which Anglo-Indian newspapers have made us familiar, together with the vapouring of a somewhat idle imagination, to the out-burst of which a strong Government can very well afford to be indifferent."

THE lecture on "England and India" delivered in Calcutta by a Bengali, has attracted some attention, concerning which the following letter appears in the *Statesman*:—"Some time ago the editor of the *Mirror* advised the educated Bengalis to eschew declamation, and to rely more on argument. I am forcibly reminded of this circumstance by the perusal of the lecture on 'England and India,' recently delivered by Mr. Surendronath Bannerjee. While he deplored the existence of great social evils among the Bengalis, which interfered with the formation of a healthy and energetic Indian character, and the eradication of which, he admitted, was a work of time, he yet demanded that new channels should be allowed to take part in the deliberations of Government. It is obvious that if natives are not yet emancipated from custom which have a prejudicial effect on their character, they are not in a position to govern themselves, much less their fellow creatures. The lecturer should wait till the energetic healthy character about which he spoke *is* formed, before advocating the desirability of introducing the art of self government among natives. He must have read history to little purpose, to lay down the proposition that a foreign domination can ever rest on the willing allegiance of a subject people. What other nation ever tried to inculcate its supremacy over alien race by the suffrages of a willing people! The very sentiments to which the lecturer and the third speaker gave expression, would show incontestably that the trial of such an experiment would be fraught with the greatest danger in India. The lecturer alluded to the self-government of China, Japan, Burma, and Siam. I would ask him whether he would have liked to be an inhabitant of any of those countries *before* they came in contact with Western civilization, or even now. Why, it was only the other day that we were startled by the famine in China, and showed how utterly powerless the Government of that country was to save its subjects from starvation! It is all very well to pour forth a flood of impassioned eloquence; but the stern logic of facts should never be forgotten, nor yet the innumerable benefits conferred by the English Government on Bengalis. Let the Bengali cast their eyes on Poland, and Alsace and Lorraine, and see how subject races are treated in this nineteenth century. Personally, I am no friend to the Indian Government. It has done me the grossest injustice possible; but I like to see fair play, and, in truth, I am bound to say that the Government has treated the Bengalis much better than it treats its own flesh and blood, and the reward is base ingratitude, and a clamour for concessions which cannot well be granted at the present stage of affairs."

SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE following speech was delivered by the Bishop of Calcutta when presiding at a lecture delivered the other day by an able Bengali on the subject of England and India.

The Right Rev. the Chairman thanked the lecturer for the words which he spoke so frankly and feelingly, although he was rather hard on Englishmen. He would impress on the meeting the fact that all English people, from the Queen to the lowest subject recognised the responsibilities devolving on England as the ruler of India. As far as he had opportunities of judging, he knew that politicians, learned men, commercial and religious men, and all classes in England, were continually thinking of the responsibilities which attach to their possession in India, and the interesting questions arising therefrom. He agreed with the lecturer that the establishment of England's power over India was providential. He would say that God sent Englishmen to India, and gave them a work to do, and although he regretted the bloodshed of many lives, and the sufferings of Englishmen which scarcely avoid the struggles which were thrust upon them. Step, by step they were called upon to protect one province after another, but it was their earnest desire to act up to the responsibilities which attached to them. As to the question of what England had or had not done, he would point out that a century is nothing in the life of a nation, and he ventured to say that, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, England, with the assistance of India, had accomplished marvels in that century. His lordship continued:—"England has had enormous difficulties to face. If England was slow in her work, her very tardiness was due to the fact that she hesitated to tamper with your prejudices, your customs, your habits. If England had been only allowed by you to do what she desired to do, the aspect of affairs would have been different. After the awful catastrophe which occurred twenty years ago, which stirred the hearts of Englishmen to their very depths, they felt that they must be bolder, and speak more honestly and openly what they felt. In regard to education, if England had ventured fifty years ago to do what has been accomplished recently, her action would have been resisted by India. When the mind of India opened out and expanded gradually, England stepped in, and supplied that which was desired. The advance made within the last twenty years is in advance of what may be done in the future if England and India really work together. The obstacles to the freedom of intercourse between Englishmen and Natives lie on your side. Remove them and you will find Englishmen in India the same as Englishmen at home. There are no clots in your own social customs which strike at the root of intercourse with us. Caste interferes. We are afraid of giving offence by anything we may do or say in our intercourse with you, politeness impose a silence on us in respect to those terrible social subjects about which we cannot possibly talk together. Remove the blots alluded to, and there will be freedom in social intercourse. There is no Englishmen, from the highest to the lowest, who is not anxious to see the day when you will be able to take a share in the Government (hear, hear). It is absolutely essential that you should rid yourself of those social blots which militate against a formation of a high and noble character. The qualifications for taking part in the Government must be acquired by patience, cultivation, and modesty. The English constitution did not reach its present state of perfection till after centuries of patient labour, and, it may be, quarrels among ourselves. After centuries of experience we have learnt the lessons which enable us to help our brethern. What do you expect as the fruit of your twenty years' training? Intellectual equalifications are not enough, moral qualifications are required, and these I hope to see increasing among you." The tenor of the language used by the lecturer emboldens me to advert to a subject which otherwise I may not have touched upon without giving offence. As a Christian Bishop, I would be ashamed of myself if I had not the courage, while speaking of England's civilisation, to tell you also something of England's religion. It is our religion that has made us what we are. Religion is the first thing that the child learns from its mother in England. Religion is the foundation of our progress, whether as individuals or as a nation. I confidently look for ward to the day when you will seek to know more of the Christian religion, just as you are now enquiring about other matters. You are conscious of the difficulties which Englishmen have to contend with. You should give them credit for good intentions. I admit that mistakes have been made, and that there are many nominal Christians to our shame and sorrow. But believe in England's good intentions, and contribute your part towards the solution of the anxious problems which engage attention in the present day. I hope that the young persons who

Archive of the Financial assistance

longing to the complainant. A search warrant was issued.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Borah named Jafferjee Allybhoy was fined Rs. 100 by Mr. Nana Moorjee for having in his possession a quantity of lead types valued Rs. 50, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to give a satisfactory account how he came by the same. The types in question were suspected to have been stolen from the Asiatic Printing Press, from which press small quantities of type have been occasionally missed, but they could never be traced until they were discovered at the prisoner's shop at Lahore-Chawl.

COOBLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—A general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 8 Hornby Row, to receive the final account of the liquidation and to dissolve the company. Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, the liquidator, was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the accounts made up to 7th October 1869 were read; and the liquidator explained his proceedings. He called upon the shareholders to say whether they wanted any explanation on any of the matters regarding the accounts or the winding up of the company. No shareholder called for any explanation. A resolution for adopting the accounts and confirming the acts of the liquidator was unanimously passed; and with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

DHURUMSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—A general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday at No. 8 Hornby Row to receive the final account of the liquidation and to dissolve the company. Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, the liquidator, was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting and the accounts of the company having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Govindjee Toolsey, seconded by Mr. Harkisondas Jeevundas, and carried unanimously, that the final accounts of the company made up to 16th April 1872, read before this meeting, be and they are hereby approved and adopted; and that the acts of the liquidator be and are hereby approved and adopted. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

JERVIS *vs.* SHEPHERD.—It will be remembered that this case was heard some time back at the Fort Police Court before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, in which Mr. J. A. Shephered, as the owner of the Steamship Nagoina, was charged at the instance of Mr. T. Jervis, the Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service, with carrying an excess of passengers in that vessel, and upon the evidence Mr. Shepherd was convicted of carrying 253 passengers in excess, being fined by the Magistrate a sum of Rs.1265, at the rate of Rs. 5 for each passenger in excess. Mr. Shepherd petitioned the local Government in respect of this exorbitant fine, whereupon Government ordered that a nominal fine of annas 4 per head should be levied. A sum of Rs. 1,201.12.0 was, therefore, yesterday remitted to Mr. Shepherd from the original amount which he had already paid into the Magistrate's Court.

A PROTEST.—The *Indu Prakash* protests, very properly, against sectional movements in public matters:—"In connection with this subject (the address to Mr. Edginton) we cannot refrain from expressing our strong condemnation of sectional movements in matters where a general movement is possible and perfectly suitable. An address (*sic*) has been presented to Mr. Edginton by the Parsee community, while the promoters thereof must have known that a general movement for the expression of the people's gratitude was on foot, and indeed, we hear, notwithstanding that it was suggested to one of them that the movement should be general. An address exclusively from Parsee and other buggy-walahs we can understand, but we certainly cannot understand the significance of an address exclusively from the Parsee community headed by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, when an offer was made on behalf of all communities to make the movement a general one, and when the Parsee address in favour of Mr. Edginton that the most admirable feature in his character was that he had been always courteous, etc., with those with whom he came in contact, "irrespective of regard to class or creed." The spirit that causes these sectional movements cannot be too strongly deprecated, and Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, on the head of his community, is bound in all his influence to root it out. In connection with the present movement, its effect may be unimportant, but we cannot afford to see the Native community divided in this way on other important matters, and yet nothing is more certain than such a result from the spirit that reigns among our Parsee brethren."

PANCHGANY SCHOOL.—On Friday morning His Excellency Sir Richard and Lady Temple accompanied by Drs. Waters and McKenzie, the Rev. Mr. Oaslow and Mr. East, First Assistant Collector, visited the Panchgany School. His Excellency examined the higher classes in Urdu, English, and Geography, and expressed himself highly pleased with the ready answers he received from the boys, and has promised to do all he can to forward the school. After about an hour's stay, His Excellency and Lady Temple resumed their journey to Poona en-route to ombay.—*Poona Observer*

TESTIMONIAL.

Bombay, 7th May.

To Captain W. Brand, commanding s. s. Branksome Hall.

Dear Sir,—We the passengers from England to Bombay by the Hall Line s. s. Branksome Hall, unanimously desire to express our thanks to you for your great care and attention during the whole voyage. We particularly wish to note our sense of the ability and sailor-like skill which have been so conspicuous from the first, while your unvarying kindness and personal courtesy to all could not be exceeded. Wishing you every success in your future career,—We remain, &c.,

T. S. WEIR, Health Officer.

Bombay, May 7, 1977.

Dr. Blaney said—The mortality tables submitted by the Health Officer are eloquent enough. To take the fever mortality first. This diagram shows clearly how the prevailing fever has increased in the town during the last eighteen weeks; it also shows the fever mortality of last year. The comparison can easily be made. The fever mortality is in excess of the average by 250 per cent.; that is to say, for every two deaths that occurred from fever this time last year seven deaths are occurring now. The number of deaths from fever this year in excess of the average deaths already amounts to 2,119. The returns of the last three weeks show the highest number of registered deaths. The mortality is not diminishing. The blue line in the diagram indicates the small-pox mortality of last year. From this it will be seen that the epidemic declined rapidly after the middle of March. I was then thought that the fever epidemic would abate about the same time or a little later. A small-pox epidemic may abate for want of victims, the present fever epidemic continues to find numerous victims. Since the date when the Council and Corporation took alarm at the great fever mortality—the beginning of March last—the number of deaths from fever has nearly doubled. About 200 cases of fever were sent to the temporary hospital on the Flats. About 200 more were attacked with fever there. At present the hospital contains a little more than 100 persons, but the hospital must be vacated before the end of the month as the place will be flooded. That the fever in the town is fed by over crowding and want of ventilation, is clear enough. There is only one section of the Act that empowers the Commissioner to deal with overcrowding,—viz., section 222; but that section clearly contemplates how not to do it. The Commissioner must first summon the owner of the overcrowded house before the Court of Petty Session, where he must prove the offence, when the Court may make an order for the abatement of the overcrowding within six weeks. Long before the expiration of this period the overcrowding may have taken the law into its own hand and cured itself. We have all seen how vigorously the labouring population can protest against any interference with its pump or its epidemic or inadequate overcrowding; and it is for the Council to say what can be done in the presence of a purposeless Act and an ignorant population that cannot distinguish its best friends. The mortality is chiefly amongst the labouring poor, and, if we take the class to which it is almost wholly confined, the mortality amongst them cannot be less than 10 per cent. over the last 18 weeks. Regarding the districts in which the mortality is greatest, I select four,—Market, Mandvee, Dongree, and Khetwady. During the last three weeks the mortality in these districts was 123, 331, 240, and 157 respectively; the average mortality being 86, 108, 81 and 57. The returns of deaths amongst the different classes shows that fatal fever does not prevail generally. Not only is there no unusual mortality amongst Mahomedans, Parsees, and Christians, but the mortality amongst those classes is more than usually low. In the eighteen weeks of this year the deaths amongst those classes have been less by 348 than in the corresponding weeks of last year. Amongst Christians the deaths during the same period were 50 per cent. less than in 1876. Amongst Hindoos the deaths in the last 18 weeks have to amounted 6,812, being nearly double the average number. I have not thought it advisable to submit a resolution with my application for the information which has now been submitted to the Council, preferring to leave any resolution which may be considered necessary to the Council itself. I think I am warranted in saying that the Municipal Executive are extremely anxious to have all the aid and advice the Council can give them in this emergency, and I owe the Health Officer an apology for taking up so much of his time in preparing returns just when his work is not only heavy and harrassing, but extremely discouraging on account of the heavy mortality which he has not the means to check.

Colonel Hancock asked whether Dr. Blaney had ascertained where the people among whom this excessive mortality chiefly prevailed were employed,—whether in the mills, on the Flats, or on the Bunders.

Dr. Blaney said he had inquired from 300 or 400 of the people in the Flats Hospital, and he found that about 90 per cent. had worked at the Bunders.

Colonel Hancock—On any particular Bunders?

Dr. Blaney—Yes, Carnac Bunder and Muajid Bunder. I was so strongly impressed with the same story being told me by these people one after an other that I took an opportunity of going to the Carnac and Muajid Bunders myself, and I confess that they are very foul and in a state to make it dangerous for people who are predisposed to any disease and who are working there for long hours in the sun.

Colonel Hancock said that bore out representations that had already been made. Mr. Ryan, Traffic Manager of the Port Trust, had reported that the bus men declined any longer to frequent those bunder or to bring traffic to them. He asked if Dr. Blaney had formed any opinion as to the cause of this.

Dr. Blaney said they were very exposed places; there were great stacks of coal, wood and other things which prevented ventilation; people worked there in large numbers and the whole of the foreshore was in such a state that it could not but produce disease. When from 150 to 170 tons of nightsoil were poured into the harbour every day for a many years, he did not see how the effect could be otherwise. It was an increasing evil, no doubt.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said, with regard to the nightsoil question, that cause had been in operation for years, and lately the Municipality spent a large amount of money to mitigate the evil, with the result that it had been placed on their records, in official reports, that the nuisance had been considerably diminished. That ought not to account for any higher degree of mortality than in previous years. He should like to know what other causes there were of the excessive mortality.

Dr. Blaney said he had already distinctly stated that the other cause, and a very potent cause, was overcrowding.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee would have thought the same causes existed in previous years.

The Chairman—There has been a great increase in the population.

Mr. N. Furdoonjee thought the increase was only temporary, owing to the distress in the mofussil, and that the population would decrease again rapidly.

Col. Hancock said no doubt the population was decreasing rapidly under the effects of the fever.

Mr. N. Furdoonjee said perhaps Dr. Blaney could suggest some means of dealing with this overcrowding so as to alter the state of affairs.

Dr. Blaney said he was of opinion that the proper means would be to provide accommodation for the labouring people of Bombay near to the centres of their business. There were 20,000 families, say 60,000 souls, connected with the mills, for whom model lodging houses could be built on the Flats. The question was whether it would be the duty of the Municipality to undertake such work or whether the millowners should club together and provide the accommodation. On the Bunders, 40 000 to 50,000 labourers were employed, with their families numbering a lakh, and for them model lodging houses might also be erected. Whether that would be the duty of the Port Trust or the Municipality would be another question. The style in which the labourers lived offered great facilities for the spread of any disease.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee called attention to the fact that overcrowding of houses in India and in England were widely different matters. In Indian towns, many of the people slept in verandahs and even in the streets. Besides, in 1865 the population was larger by a lakh and a half than it was at present.

The Chairman thought the Health Officer's latest report stated that the population now was really as large as in 1865.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee thought it was hardly so much as that. He asked what the number of deaths was in 1865.

The Chairman said over 18,000.

Mr. Dossabhoy said the smells in Bombay, occasioned by the open drains, were very bad. From the time he left Gawalia Tank till he arrived at his office, he could not keep his hand from his nose.

Col. Hancock did not think any one could go 500 yards in Bombay without experiencing an unpleasant smell.

Mr. Dossabhoy asked if Dr. Blaney knew of any town where model lodging houses had been built.

Dr. Blaney said that in Glasgow very splendid model lodging houses had been built, which were a pattern to the world.

Mr. Dossabhoy—At the cost of the Municipality?

Dr. Blaney:—Yes, by the Municipality.

The Chairman said what Dr. Blaney had brought forward was far too big a question to be dealt with by any resolution of the Town Council. He believed the overcrowding question was a very difficult problem indeed to interfere with in Indian cities, and it would be well for the Corporation to consider the matter very closely indeed before taking such steps for preventing the evil as were adopted in England. However houses were built, he did not think it would be possible to keep them clean and wholesome unless there was a good water supply and good drainage, and so far as his experience went, all the attempts at mitigating nuisances caused by bad drainage were simply a waste of money and a means of postponing of the evil day when they would have to provide all the city required. The statistics that had been collected were a very useful contribution towards the study of the matter which the Corporation must take up very seriously and very promptly.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen was of opinion that the nuisance arising from the open drains in the more thickly populated parts of the town should be removed by the drains being covered in. He moved—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider the present condition of the surface drainage in the city, and the means of providing for putting them into proper condition and maintaining them in good order."

Mr. Mathew seconded the resolution, which, after some further discussion, was carried.

THE FIRE BRIGADE

The next business before the Council was the consideration of the motion of which Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee had given notice, viz:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the Town Council, after the occurrence of a fire, a report, showing the time when each fire broke out and the time when the Vehar water is made available in sufficient quantity to extinguish the fire, the time when it is extinguished, explaining the cause of delay if any, and giving an approximate estimate of the amount of loss and damage done by the fire, such report to be submitted to the Council."

Mr. Nowrojee said fires were very important occurrences, and full particulars of them ought to be supplied to the Council, so that if there was any blame in any case they might see where it lay.

The Municipal Commissioner thought this was a matter which should be left to the Commissioner and the Works Committee, and that Mr. Nowrojee's motion would entail a good deal of unnecessary trouble upon the executive officers.

The Chairman thought the Council could fairly claim to be fully informed on such matters. They provided the funds for the Fire Brigade, and should be supplied with particulars of its working.

The resolution was carried.

THE COOLA SIDING.

A memorandum was read from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, regarding the repairs of the siding at Coorla, and asking the opinion of the Council as to the advisability of terminating the existing arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway Company for conveying town sweepings to Coorla; and utilizing. all the sweepings for the reclamation of the Flats.

On the motion of Col. Hancock, seconded by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, it was resolved—That the Corporation be recommended to sanction a further grant of Rs. 1,980 for the repair of the siding at Coorla with wooden sleepers, and that as the work is urgent, the Commissioner be authorised to proceed with it pending the sanction of the Corporation, and that 6 months' notice be given to the G. I. P. Railway to terminate the agreement for the haulage of town sweepings to Coorla.

MR. BRAHAM MISUNDERSTOOD.

The following letter was read from Mr. Braham Executive Engineer in charge:—

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 7th May 1877.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—An erroneous impression appears to have got about in respect to the views held with reference to the advantages of the Tulsi water supply scheme. It has been stated that I am of opinion that the Tulsi scheme when completed and in operation will be of little benefit to the western section of the city only. In my report on an improvement to the water supply of Bombay, from the Vehar Lake, I say:—"The chief defects in the supply of water from the Vehar Lake (independently of the quality which will now be rectified by the Tulsi supply) are." This I think clearly shows that I regard the Tulsi water as remedying for the present the defect of shortness of supply. The Tulsi water will supply the western districts. Vehar now supplies these districts, and it is clear that when they are supplied from Tulsi, the quantity which they now draw from Vehar can, and will, be utilized for the eastern districts of the city. Vehar at present gives daily from 10½ million gallons during the monsoon months, 9½ million gallons during the dry months, to both the eastern and western districts of the city. The evil effects of the present mode of substituting this water I have described in my report above quoted, and shown the means of remedying it. In my annual report for 1876, I pointed out that when this 10½ to 9½ million gallons are utilized for the eastern district alone the defective distribution which at present exists will still remain. I expressed this in the following words, which appear to have been misunderstood:—"So long as we bring into the city and utilize the 9 or 10 million gallons which are daily obtain from the Vehar Lake our present defective system of distribution must exist, and the

FEARFUL STORM AND WONDERFUL ESCAPES FROM LIGHTNING.

RAWUL PINDEE, APRIL 14.

MY DEAR PAPA.—We have had a most merciful and providential escape from lightning. The bungalow was struck at about 3 P. M. I enclose ground plan of the building, which better explains our position at the time. As it was a cool day, Chary, Henry, and Nora were playing outside towards the servants' houses, but still they and all the servants received a severe shock, and the three ponies were knocked down in the stable. Ellen was between the dressing and bath room. After a tremendous report, she says she ran outside, and said she saw balls of fire running about the room. Monteath and myself were the only two persons in the large room. I was setting the door curtains, while Monteath was sitting on an iron easy chair smoking his pipe. Neither of us thought of lightning as we heard no thunder, nor did we observe any flashes, and when the lightning struck it was so sudden and so awful the report that we became insensible. I was knocked down insensible and remained so for a time, and could not make out what had happened. I could hear Monteath shouting out that he had been shot, and this made me believe for a time (until I had recovered myself, and saw what had happened) that I had been shot also, or that we had been undermined and blown up. No sooner I came to, I walked outside half stupefied, not knowing even then what had happened, and met Cary. She rushed inside to see what had happened, and found no one in the bed-room except a servant lying insensible, and as if dead across the threshold of the door. The syah had in the meantime taken up the baby and rushed out of the bed-room and went outside, in doing so she had to jump over the servant. This upset Cary, and she came running to me, saying the man was dead. I became frantic at all this and ran inside, when I called for assistance which was rendered by the cook bursting in the dressing room window and coming to me, as well as the carpenter. Whilst all this was being done poor Monteath, who could not use his legs, crept, as well as he could, on his hands and knees out of the big room into the bed-room. He was terribly shaken and frightened from the shock, and the lightning struck his legs (the parts at the back of the thighs that were resting on the iron chair). He would have it that he was shot, and that it was the handywork of some of the native infantry soldiers. (He was through the mutiny, hence this impression was on his mind.) When he saw me fall he called out that I was shot also. However, after a time I consoled him and helped to carry him into the room, where was displayed before him the work of the Almighty. The room in which we were was a mass of mud and plaster, and the remnants of pictures, vases, the clock, and other ornaments that were hanging on the wall, and on a table close to it. The glasses of the pictures and the frames were smashed into a thousand pieces, and the pictures all burnt. I have kept one of the frames, the one that contained the family group and all its pictures. I intend putting them together again, as best I can, to be kept in memory of that fearful day. I have also kept pieces of the glass, most beautifully coloured by the fluid. The lightning struck the chimney that goes into the bed-room, but somehow also struck in the direction of the bed-room, bursting the wall in four places. It also entered the bed-room through the chimney and wall and above the door. The legs of the iron chair were driven into the ground some inches by the force of the lightning. Had the chair been anything else but iron nothing could have saved poor Monteath. I immediately went off for medical aid, and I am happy to say through God's merciful kindness all are now doing well. Monteath is on his feet again, although the doctors at first entertained faint hopes of getting back the use of one of his legs, and the servant can now open and see with both eyes, which he could not do for many days. I am glad to say I feel none the worse for the awful shock I got, but it has made us all a good deal timid when there happens to be lightning or thunder about. —Yours, &c.

DISMISSAL OF CAPTAIN STEVENS, R. N.

(Daily News, April 11.)

THE dismissal of a captain in the Royal Navy from the service is, fortunately, a rare occurrence; and in the case of Captain Stevens, of the Barracouta, is due to circumstances which are not only rare but, in the present day, unprecedented. The gross, long-continued course of misconduct, caprice, and tyranny of which that officer has been proved guilty is, happily, in recent years, an unknown feature in the naval service, and has no counterpart except in the pages of works of fiction. A captain in the Royal Navy, afloat, holds one of the most autocratic, and at the same time responsible, positions which can well be imagined. The limits of his kingdom are narrow, and in a vessel like the Barracouta are rather painfully compressed; but from bow to stern the captain's authority is absolute and his will is unquestionable except at the risk of consequences which might be very serious. A navigating officer may decline to carry out an order he knows to be wrong; a paymaster to make a disbursement of public money he knows to be unwarranted; and a chaplain to perform Divine service otherwise than he thinks right. But the alternative is either obedience or arrest; though it may, perhaps, be found sufficient to demand written instructions. On board ship it is true enough that a man cannot call his body, and can hardly call his soul, his own. A captain in the Royal Navy can even compel a man to dine at his table, and a request to dine is equivalent to a command. To be sure, there is a case on record of an officer who declined his captain's invitation. "Do you know that I can compel you to dine with me?" "I am aware you can, sir," was the reply, "but you cannot make me eat or drink." All round, in fact, a captain afloat is hedged with power, and with him rest, practically, the happiness and welfare of every one under him. During the time of his commission, whether it is three or five years, none of his colleagues or men has a chance of redress. But with the end of a commission comes the end of power; the four stripes of gold lace are no better than one then; and if a captain has misconducted himself, he is, like Captain Stevens, made the subject of a court-martial, and, if guilty, is punished.

To realise the misery it is in the power of a commanding officer in one of her Majesty's ships to inflict for three years, it is quite sufficient to glance at the record of the court-martial which has just come to an end at Sheerness. Here is a captain in the Navy who for three years has abused his authority in an infamous and scandalous way, by converting it into a means for harrassing and even torturing his colleague and men. The most discreditable part of his misconduct lay in his treatment of the paymaster, Mr. Gain. A civilian on board ship holds an anomalous place, and is exceptionally dependent on the good will and courtesy of his commanding officer. His position is subordinate and his duties are worrisome. He wears the uniform of a service in which honour and glory are to be won, but not by him. For the captain of a ship, therefore, to single out such an officer, who is exceptionally defenceless, for insult and oppression is simply dastardly and the conduct of a coward. Yet this is the main offence of which Captain Stevens has been found guilty. On one occasion he directed Mr. Gain to pay him money out of the public chest for private purposes; subjected him to a continued course of vexatious, contradictory, and impossible orders; and then applied to the Commodore of the station for a court-martial on the unfortunate man for alleged neglect of duty. Mr. Gain showed in his examination that the "effect of the multiplicity of orders was to almost prevent him from doing his duty. They worried him so much that he became nervous and unwell, and at times did not know which to obey first." One of the Lieutenants gave evidence to the effect that so oppressive was the conduct of Captain Stevens to Mr. Gain that the latter "was in a most pitiable condition through his captain's treatment." On another occasion it appeared that Mr. Gain had been sent to his cabin, with an insult from the captain, in the presence of visitors, and that he had, for no valid reason, been kept under arrest for several days.

No good purpose would be served by following up the several items of the seven indictment, nor by showing in detail how, in addition to petty acts of tyranny, this captain of the Royal Navy tried in a cowardly way to convict Mr. Gain of forgery, and left no effort unused to annoy and ruin him. The lesson is a serious one. We cannot shock it, but it has made us all a good deal timid when there happens to be lightning or thunder about. —Yours, &c.

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